97-84018-25

Liberal Publication Dept. (Great Britain)

County registration

London

1896

97-84018-25
MASTER NEGATIVE #

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
PRESERVATION DIVISION

BIBLIOGRAPHIC MICROFORM TARGET

ORIGINAL MATERIAL AS FILMED - EXISTING BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD

308
Z Box 17 Liberal publication department , London.
County registration; notes and hints for the guidance of liberals. London, 1896.
15 p. table.

Only Ed.

RESTRICTIONS ON USE: *Reproductions may not be made without permission from Columbia University Libraries.*

TECHNICAL MICROFORM DATA

FILM SIZE: 35 mm REDUCTION RATIO: 10:1 IMAGE PLACEMENT: IA (IIA) IB IIB

DATE FILMED: 2-7-97 INITIALS: PB

TRACKING # : 21254

FILMED BY PRESERVATION RESOURCES, BETHLEHEM, PA.

308
Z
Box 17

COUNTY REGISTRATION.

NOTES AND HINTS

FOR THE

GUIDANCE OF LIBERALS.

PUBLISHED BY

THE LIBERAL PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT

(In connection with the National Liberal Federation and the Liberal Central Association.)

42, PARLIAMENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.

1896.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

COUNTY REGISTRATION.

Notes and Hints for the Guidance of Liberals.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

1. Preface 1
2. General Directions
   a. The Occupation of Houses, etc.... 1
   b. Lodgings 1
   c. Transfer of Property 2
3. Principal Qualifications 2
4. Notes on the Various Qualifications
   a. Household 3
   b. £10 3
   c. Service 4
   d. Lodger 4
   e. Freeholders 5
   f. Leaseholders 6
   g. Copyholders 6
5. Incapacities and Disqualifications 6
6. Claims
   a. Who must Claim 7
   b. General Instructions 8
7. Objections
   a. Who may Object 9
   b. General Instructions 9
   c. Grounds of Objection 11
8. Declarations 13
9. Diary of Things to be Done in Order of Date... ... 13
10. Short Epitome of the Local Government Franchises... 14
11. The Registers in Counties 15

COUNTY REGISTRATION.

I. PREFACE.

Every Liberal can render valuable, in fact indispensable, service to the Cause by attention to that branch of Party organisation known as Registration of Electors.

There is a disposition to leave this work to the Overseers, and especially to the Assistant Overseer. Certainly it is their duty to compile as accurate a list of occupiers as possible; but even the best-intentioned and most careful official, free though he be from party bias, is apt to make occasional mistakes of omission and commission.

There is also a dangerous tendency to regard Registration work as the duty of the Party Agent. But no agent can successfully ensure the enrolment of every qualified Liberal, and the striking off of every unqualified Tory, without the willing and zealous co-operation of the local Committees and workers.

It should never be forgotten that the entire political complexion of a Division may be changed by the Registration. Assiduous attention to this work on the part of our opponents, and systematic neglect of it on our part, have repeatedly been responsible for adverse results.

It is proposed to show in the following pages how an active Liberal, willing to work, can render material assistance.

This short compilation being therefore intended rather for the guidance of the amateur than for the reference of the expert, the use of technical phraseology and the discussion, or even mention, of rare or intricate cases have, as far as possible, been avoided.

II GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

The most complete way of dealing with Registration is by observing and, as they arise, carefully noting in a memorandum book all changes affecting the Register of Voters; that is to say:

(*a*)—The Occupation of Houses, etc.

Enter into the book the full names and addresses of any occupiers who remove, with information as to where they have gone, giving the actual date of removal, and, where possible, the actual length of time they had occupied the house they leave, with any other information.

Also enter the full name of the incoming tenant, with details as to the premises previously occupied by him for the twelve months prior to July 15th.

(*b*)—Lodgings.

Enter the names of all persons residing in houses as lodgers, with particulars as to date of commencement of occupation, name and address of person to whom rent is paid, whether the

lodgings are wholly or partly furnished by such person, and whether the payment made by the lodger includes a charge for board.

(*c*)—Transfer of Property.

Enter all changes in the ownership of property, whether through the death of an owner or from sale to someone else.

All the information thus entered should be regularly reported, where there is a local Committee, to such Committee at its next meeting.

Inspection of rate-book.

Any ratepayer or elector may, during reasonable hours, inspect the rate-books, free of charge, at the office at which they are kept.

The Secretary of the local Committee, assisted by some other member, should exercise this right by going carefully through them at least once every year, say in June; taking down the names of all male persons in the owners' column who are not already on the Register, and the value of whose property is sufficient to qualify them. Where their address is not known to the Secretary, he should endeavour to obtain it from the Assistant Overseer or from the tenant of the property. Of course, where the owner's politics are known to be hostile, the local Secretary need not take further steps in the matter; if, on the other hand, the owner is a known Liberal, a form of claim, accompanied by a letter asking him to sign and return it by return of post, should be sent him. The Secretary should also ascertain from the rate-books if the persons whose names are on the existing Register of Ownership Voters are still in the owners' column of the rate-book, and in respect of property of sufficient value. If no longer qualified, and politically hostile, they should be objected to.

One way of supplementing the foregoing method of verifying the Ownership part of the Register is by watching the (Auction) Sales of Property in the local press.

III. PRINCIPAL QUALIFICATIONS.

The principal qualifications for the Parliamentary Franchise may be summarised as below:

1. **Occupation of any dwelling house** as a householder for 12 months immediately preceding the 15th of July.

The dwelling house need not be the same dwelling house, but may be two or more dwelling houses occupied in immediate succession within the same Parliamentary Division.

2. **Occupation of any land or business premises** of the clear yearly value of £10 for 12 months immediately preceding the 15th July.

As in the case of a dwelling house the land or premises need not be the same throughout the 12 months.

3. **Sole Occupation** for 12 months, immediately preceding July 15th, of a dwelling, **as an official or servant,** such as bank-manager, schoolmaster, caretaker, coachman, gardener, &c., providing the master or employer does not reside on the premises.

4. **Occupation, as Lodger,** of a room or rooms, worth £10 a-year if let unfurnished, in the same dwelling-house for 12 months immediately preceding the 15th of July.

5. **Ownership of Freehold Property** for 6 months previous to July 15th of the yearly value of 40s. (or upwards).

6. **Ownership of Leasehold Property** for 12 months previous to July 15th of the yearly value of £50 (or upwards) in the case of a 20 years' lease, or of £5 (or upwards) in the case of a 60 years' lease.

7. **Ownership of Copyhold Property** for 6 months previous to July 15th of the yearly value of £5 or upwards.

IV. NOTES ON THE VARIOUS QUALIFICATIONS.

(*a*)—Household Qualification.

Rent. The amount of rent paid is immaterial.

Payment of Rates. Some person (either landlord, rent-collector, or tenant) must have been rated to all poor-rates due in respect of the dwelling-house up to the preceding 5th January, and must have paid such rates on or before *July 20th. If the landlord neglects to pay, the tenant may pay and withhold the rent, till he is reimbursed.

Joint occupation. No person is entitled under this qualification if he occupy jointly with someone else—(unless the value of the dwelling-house is such as to give £10 for each of the two joint occupiers. See (*b*)).

Part of a house separately occupied as a dwelling house. The term "dwelling-house" has a wider meaning than appears at first sight. It includes any part of a house **separately occupied** as a dwelling-house. And it is no disqualification that in addition to separately occupying such part, the occupier is entitled to the joint use of some other part.

Letting for short term. A householder may let his house as a furnished house to some other person for not more than four months during the qualifying period without losing his qualification.

(*b*)—Occupation of Land or Business Premises (known as the £10 Qualification).

Joint occupation. Persons may be qualified as joint occupiers in respect of the same land or premises providing the clear yearly value be £10 or over for each person.

*The issue of some such circular as the following has been found advantageous :—

July 15th.

DEAR SIR.—I am requested to remind our Liberal friends that it is necessary for them to pay their Poor Rates on or **before the 20th of July**, or their names will be left out of the **List of Voters**; and they would therefore be **disfranchised** for the whole of next year, during which time a **General Election** may take place.

Hoping you will be able to assist the cause by urging all Liberals to pay their rates in due time,—I am, yours respectfully, etc.

Lands and tenements may be joined. The value of several premises, if in the same parish, held under different landlords may be joined together to make up the necessary value of £10.

(*c*)—Service Franchise.

Essential condition. The principal feature of this, as distinguished from other franchises, is that the occupation of the dwelling house (or part of a house separately occupied as a dwelling) is compulsory, and necessary for the performance of the official's or servant's duties, and that such employé if discharged from his employment would also be obliged to quit the house.

For instance, shop assistants who have, as a condition of their employment, to live on the premises, and who each have separate bedrooms of their own, and whose employer does not himself reside on the premises, are entitled to this franchise.

(*d*)—Lodger Franchise.

Rating. There is no condition as to rating or payment of rates in the lodger franchise.

Successive apartments in same house. The rooms need not be the same throughout the qualifying period, but must be in the same house; in which case, description of the two sets of rooms should appear in the claim, followed by the word "successive."

Joint occupation. If rooms are jointly occupied by two lodgers, and the value of the lodgings be sufficient, viz.: worth £20 a year if let unfurnished, they may both be registered in respect thereof.

If more than two persons occupy lodgings jointly, and the value be sufficient to give £10 for each of them, they must decide amongst themselves which two shall claim, because not more than two can be registered for the same lodgings.

Change of landlord. It is not necessary that the landlord or landlady be the same throughout the qualifying period; as for instance, when, on death of landlord, the payment continues to be made to his widow.

Son living at home. It is not necessary that a son living at home with his parents should make an actual payment in **money** for his apartments. For instance, the son of a carpenter, who works for his father, and who would be paid, say, 25s. per week, but in consideration of his being lodged and boarded at home, is only paid 10s., would generally be held to be entitled as a lodger voter.

Value. This example, however, must not be taken as an arbitrary guide in the matter of payment. It is impossible to name an amount which will be deemed sufficient by Revising Barristers generally, whether for furnished lodgings only, or board and lodgings. The only indication which the law gives is that the annual value of the rooms let to a lodger, when unfurnished, shall be £10. Barristers take the matter into their own hands, and generally pay regard to the rental of the house itself.

Absence during qualifying period.

A lodger may be absent for not more than 4 months at a time from his lodgings without losing his qualification providing he still retains them, and that he is absent in the performance of some duty incidental to his employment. For instance, a man employed in engineering works, who is sent abroad to superintend the erection of some new machinery which his firm is supplying, will not lose his qualification, although away 3 months, providing the lodgings are still being reserved for him, and that he can return to them at any moment he likes.

(*e*)—The Ownership of Freehold Property.

Value.

In any case a freehold must be of the clear yearly value, after deducting all charges such as the cost of collecting the rent or keeping the property in repair, of 40s. or upwards. (And where the freehold is one granted for a certain life, or number of lives, the value must be £5 unless it is actually occupied by the owner.)

Joint ownership.

With certain exceptions, not more than one owner may be registered in respect of the same property.

Limited liability companies.

The ownership of lands or buildings, however, by a Limited Liability Company, does not qualify the Directors, Shareholders, or officials in respect of this franchise.

Test of value.

The test of value is not necessarily what rent it actually produces, but rather what it could produce if let to the best advantage.

Actual possession.

Actual possession of the property or receipt of the rents and profits of it, for 6 months previous to July 15th, is necessary; unless the property comes (*a*) under a will, or (*b*) by marriage settlement, or (*c*) promotion to an office or benefice, or (*d*) by reason of his being next of kin to the previous owner; in either of which cases he is entitled on the next 15th of July after coming into possession.

Nature.

The property need not be houses or land. It may be a benefice or office, such as that of rector or vicar, held for life, and having certain fixed emoluments (arising out of land) attached to it.

Mortgagor.

Although an owner of freehold property mortgages the whole or part of it, he is nevertheless entitled to the franchise so long as he retains an interest of the clear annual amount of 40s.

Mortgagee.

And, on the other hand, no mortgagee is entitled to be registered unless he be in actual possession or receipt of the rents or profits.

Trustee.

In no case is a trustee entitled to be registered by virtue of his trusteeship.

Beneficiary.

But the beneficiary, or person actually receiving the rents and profits, although he receive them through a trustee, is entitled to be registered (always providing value be sufficient).

Freeholds in Parliamentary Boroughs.

Where a man owns and occupies Freehold property in a Parliamentary Borough, he is not entitled to the County vote in respect of the ownership, if his occupation gives him the Borough vote.

(*f*)—Ownership of Leasehold Property.

Value. Sixty years' lease. Twenty years' lease.

If the lease was originally created for at least 60 years the clear yearly value to the leaseholder to qualify him for this franchise must be at least £5. If, however, the lease was created for less than 60, but 20 or more than 20 years, the clear yearly value must be at least £50.

Period of possession.

Unlike the freehold qualifications, **12** months' possession prior to July 15th is necessary.

Sub-lessee.

If the lessee sub-let a portion of his term, the sub-lessee is entitled to be registered, providing he is in actual occupation of the promises sub-let, and that the term sub-let is at least 20 or 60 years, according to the requirements of the value.

Assignee.

If the original lessee or a sub-lessee assign his interest, he loses his qualification, the assignee being qualified in his stead. (The assignee of a **sub-**lease must, however, be in actual occupation.) The original lessee does not, however, lose his qualification by reason of sub-letting (though he loses it by assigning) his interest.

Only in very rare cases can leaseholds in a Parliamentary Borough confer a vote for the County.

(*g*)—Owners of Copyhold Property.

Under this heading are included all owners of property held on any other tenures than freehold or leasehold, whether copyhold, customary, burgage tenure, or ancient demesne, etc.

Value.

The clear yearly value must be £5.

Period of possession.

And 6 months' possession previous to July 15th is necessary.

V. INCAPACITIES AND DISQUALIFICATIONS.

(*a*) Minors.

A voter must be of full age (*i.e.* 21), but he need not be of age throughout the qualifying period; it is sufficient if he be 21 by July 15th, in the year in which he claims.*

(*b*) Women.

No female can be registered as a Parliamentary Voter. (She may vote, however, at some Local Government elections. See Chapter 10.)

(*c*) Aliens.

Foreigners, although they may own property in this country, and have lived here nearly all their lives, cannot vote unless they have taken out letters of naturalisation at the Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.: the fee is £5.

(*d*) Lunatics, &c.

If idiots, lunatics, or imbeciles possess the requisite qualifications as to occupation or ownership, and are allowed to be at large and to manage their own affairs like other people, there is no reason why they should not be registered. (It would, however, be at the discretion of the Presiding Officer at an election to allow or to refuse their votes, according to whether he thought they were sufficiently sane at the time of voting to know what they were doing. Presiding Officers have the same discretion as to allowing the votes of drunkards, and deaf and dumb, deaf and blind, or dumb and blind persons.)

(*e*) Felons, &c.

Persons convicted of crime and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, or to more than 12 months' imprisonment with-

*According to Rogers on Elections, Part I. (Registration), Fifteenth Edition, p. 168, this date may be July 31st.

out hard labour, are disqualified by law from voting until pardoned or reeased.

A convict out on ticket-of-leave cannot commence to qualify as a voter until his sentence has expired.

(*f*) Peers. With the exception of Irish Peers who have been elected to the House of Commons, no Peer is entitled to the Parliamentary Franchise. He is, however, entitled to some Local Government Franchises. (See Chapter 10.)

(*g*) Bankrupt. Bankruptcy is no disqualification of itself, but a bankrupt would lose his ownership vote through the property going to his creditors; and most probably his occupation vote also, owing to the Trustee or Official Receiver taking over the tenancy for the benefit of the creditors.

(*h*) Alms. 1. Parochial relief. 2. Medical relief. Any person who has received Parochial Relief, either for himself, or his wife, or his children under 16, during the qualifying period, is not entitled to be registered. The receipt of medical or surgical attendance, or medicine, does not, however, disqualify.

3. Almshouses; and (4) charitable bequests. Admittance into Almshouses will usually disqualify. (This, however, depends on the conditions of admittance, which vary in nearly every case.)

It may generally be taken, both in the cases of Almshouses and of Charitable Bequests, that if they form part of the general parish resources for the relief of the poor they disqualify; and that where the recipients, had there been no such Charities, would **not** have had "to go on the parish," generally speaking, they do **not** disqualify.

VI. CLAIMS.

(*a*)—Who must Claim.

Owners. All persons qualified in respect of ownership, and whose names are not already on the Register, must **claim to be put on.**

If their claims are allowed by the Revising Barrister, they **need not claim again** so long as their qualification remains the same.

Ownership claimants need not appear at the Revision Court unless their claims are objected to either by the Overseers or the Tories.

Lodgers. All lodgers desirous of being registered **must claim;** and if their claims are allowed by the Revising Barrister, **must,** nevertheless, **claim again each year.** Unless formally objected to, Old Lodgers need not attend the Revision Court to prove their right to be retained on the List of Voters.

Occupiers. Persons entitled either to the Household, the £10, or the Service Franchises **need not claim,** providing their names have been correctly put on the lists by the Overseers.

They should, however, without fail, **examine these lists,** which are affixed to the Church and Chapel doors, Post and sub-Post Offices, on August 1st, and **if their names are omitted they must claim.**

(*b*)—General Instructions.

Dates for sending in claims.

Ownership Claims must be sent in to the Overseers by July 20th.

Occupation and Lodger Claims must be sent in by August 20th.

Lodgers whose claims have been allowed in a previous year, and who still possess the qualification (and are known as **Old Lodgers**), must re-claim every year between **July 15th** and **July 25th.**

Claims should be sent in before the last day.

It is urged that all claims should be sent in **at least** two days before the last day, as, if not sent in until the last day, there is a possibility of their being overlooked or mislaid.

Signing claims.

All claimants should sign their own claims, and should sign their names in full. Lodgers' claims must also be signed by a witness, who **must see** the claimant sign—the date on which the two signatures are affixed being carefully given—and who should be someone who is well acquainted with him and his lodgings (the landlord or landlady, for instance). It is inadvisable for Party Agents to witness claims.

Where to get forms.

Claim forms can be obtained from the Overseers, or from the Secretary of the Divisional Liberal Association, or from the Liberal Publication Department, 42, Parliament Street, S.W.

How to fill in claims, 1st column. 2nd column.

In all claims, the first column must contain the full name of the claimant, surname being first.

In all claims, **except lodger claims,** the second column must contain his correct postal address. (If, however, an ownership claimant should be travelling abroad, and have no permanent address, it is permissible to insert "travelling abroad" in the second column.)

3rd and 4th columns.

The third column (headed "Nature of Qualification") and the fourth column (headed "Description of Qualifying Property") are the most important.

Household claims.

In the case of claimants for the household franchise the words "dwelling house" must be inserted in the third column; and in the fourth column the road, street, lane, etc., in which the house is situated, with the number or name of the house, if any.

Successive occupation.

If the claimant has lived in two or more houses during the qualifying period, the third column must be filled in "dwelling house, successive"; and in the fourth column the description of the various houses the claimant has occupied, in the order in which he has occupied them.

£10 qualification.

In the case of claimants under the £10 qualification, the third column must be filled in "land and tenement," "house joint," "land," or as the case may be.

And the fourth column must, as in the case of the dwelling house claim, contain the description as to **where** the qualification is situated.

Successive joint.

If the qualification is a successive joint one, the words "successive joint" must also be inserted in the third column.

Ownership claims.

In ownership claims, the third column must state of what **kind** the qualification is; whether land, houses, or other buildings, tithe rent charge, or benefice, and whether freehold, leasehold, or copyhold.

Joint or share.

And if the ownership be a share or joint, the words "share of" or "joint" must be inserted. Thus:

Freehold land and cottages (joint).
Freehold house and land.
Third share of freehold land and warehouses.
Freehold benefice.
Freehold tithe-rent charge.
Leasehold house.
Leasehold land and buildings (joint)
Copyhold cottage.
Copyhold land.

Claims should be made out in duplicate.

All claims should be made out in duplicate, one copy to be sent to the Overseers, and one to be given to the Secretary of the local Liberal Committee, and by him sent to the Secretary of the Divisional Association. This is extremely important, in order that the Divisional Secretary, or whoever will represent the Liberal Party in the Revision Courts, may know beforehand what claims he is to support.

In all cases where there is the **least doubt** as to whether the forms are correctly filled up, they should be submitted to the Secretary of the Divisional Association. This of course emphasizes the desirability of filling up the claims several days before the last day for sending them in to the Overseers, and for filling them up in duplicate.

VII. OBJECTIONS.

(*a*)—Who may Object.

Any person whose name is on any list of Parliamentary voters may object to the retention of the name of any other person on any list of Parliamentary voters (or claimants) for the same Parliamentary Division. It is of course most desirable—essential as a rule—that the objector should be on Division I.

(*b*)—General Instructions.

Notice of objection to the retention of the names of persons on the

Ownership Electors' Lists	(published June 20th)	must be made in writing, in the form prescribed, and must be served on the Overseers and on the persons objected to, on or before August 20th.
Ownership Claimants' Lists		
Old Lodgers' Lists	(published Aug. 1st)	
New Occupation Lists		

Occupation and lodger claims.

August 20th is the latest date for serving notices of objection; and as the lists of New Occupation and Lodger **claims** are not published till August 25th, objection to them can be made in the Revision Court (held between September 8th and October 12th) on giving written notice to the Revising Barrister at the opening of the Court.

Grounds of objection.

The notices to be served on the Overseers need not specify the ground of objection; but the notices served on the persons objected to (with the exception of ownership claimants) must clearly set forth the ground or grounds of objection. A notice of objection to an ownership elector need only specify the column, or columns, on which the objection is grounded.

Notices to be made out in duplicate.

The notices to be served on the persons objected to should always be made out in duplicate.

Signature and Address.

It is very advisable that the objector sign his name in full, as clearly and distinctly as possible, **after the names have been filled in,** and that in every respect both name and address should exactly correspond with the entry on the List of Voters. The fact that the name of the objector differs from the list entry, or that, through removal, the address on the list is no longer accurate, may not always disqualify him as an objector: but the signing of objections by individuals inaccurately described is emphatically discouraged as productive of complications.

List on which name appears.

The notice must also be dated, and must specify on what list of voters the objector's name appears; so that the person objected to may have no difficulty in satisfying himself that the objector is entitled to object.

Modes of serving objections. 1. By hand,

A notice of objection may be delivered personally by the objector, or by his messenger, at the house of, or into the hands of, the person objected to. It is well to deliver the notice to the Overseers personally.

It is necessary, however, when the Revision Court is held, to be able to prove the service of the objection on the person objected to; and accordingly a safer mode of service is provided.

2. Under provisions of 6 Vic., c. 18, s. 100.

The notice of objection, duly made out and signed, etc., in duplicate, and with the name and address (as it appears on the Register, although he may have removed) of the person objected to on the back, must be taken to any Post Office (where Money Orders are received or paid). One portion of the notice must have a postage stamp on it to prepay the postage and must be registered at an additional cost of 2d. The Postmaster must examine the two notices, and if satisfied that they are exact duplicates, he will retain and send by post the portion on which the registration fee and postage has been paid, and hand back to the objector the other portion, with the dated stamp of the Post Office on it. The production of this stamped duplicate in the Revision Court will be sufficient evidence that the notice has been duly and legally served.

Be in time.

Care must be taken that the notice is thus sent in sufficient time for it to be delivered, in the ordinary course of post, on or before August 20th.

If person objected to resident outside United Kingdom, notice to occupying tenant.

If the person objected to is described on the list as "travelling abroad," or if his address is outside the United Kingdom, no notice need be served on him. In all cases where the fourth column gives the name of the occupying tenant, a notice must also be served on him. If the name of the occupying tenant be not given, the notice to the Overseers is sufficient, in the case of a person travelling or resident abroad.

(*c*) Grounds of Objection.

Grounds of objection.

The following are some of the objections that may be made:

Ground of Objection.	*Statement of objection to be used on the Form despatched to the Person objected to, and on the duplicate of such Form.*
(1) That the person has ceased to own the property. (2) That the person has not been in actual possession, etc., for a sufficient time. (3) That the person is a bankrupt, and the premises have become the property of his creditors.	And I ground my objection on the 3rd column of the register, and the objection relates to the nature of your interest in the qualifying property.
(4) That the value of the property is insufficient.	And I ground my objection on the 3rd column of the register, and the objection relates to the value of the qualifying property.
(5) That the person's place of abode is altogether insufficiently described for the purpose of being identified. (In this case, the return of the notice marked "gone, no address," or "not known," is a reasonable proof of the objection.)	And I ground my objection on the 2nd column of the register.

The above relate to ownership objections only.

Note. Objections to *Ownership* voters or claimants need not specify the precise grounds of the objection, but must state on *what column* of the Register or List the objection is founded; and if it be founded on the 3rd column, the objector must state whether it relates to the nature of the interest of the person objected to in the property, or to the value of the property.

(6) That the person is not of full age.	That on the *15th day of July last you were not of the age of Twenty-one years.
(7) That the person is not of the male sex.	That you are disqualified by reason of your being a woman.
(8) That the person is an alien, and has not been naturalised as a British subject.	That on and prior to the *15th day of July last you were not a British subject.
(9) That the person is dead.	That you have not during the whole of the Twelve Calendar Months preceding the 15th day of July last occupied as tenant (*or* owner) the premises described on the said List.
(10) That the person is a peer of the realm.	That on the 15th day of July last you were a peer of the realm, and are therefore disqualified.

* According to "Rogers" (see note, p. 6) this may be July 31st.

(11) That the person's place of abode is altogether insufficiently described for the purpose of being identified. (In this case, the return of the notice marked "gone, no address," or "not known," is a reasonable proof of the objection.)	That, on the said List of Voters, your place of abode is *inaccurately described. * *or* "insufficiently."
(12) That the person, or his wife, or his children under the age of 16 years, have received **parochial relief,** or, (13) "other alms" within the meaning of 2 Will. 4, c. 45, s. 36.	That within the Twelve Calendar Months next previous to the 15th day of July last you * received Parochial Relief. **In the case of an objection under* (13), *say* "Alms which by the law of Parliament now disqualify" *instead of* "Parochial relief."

The above objections may be applied to all classes of Parliamentary electors in Counties, with the exception of No. 11, which would be worded differently if aimed at Ownership voters and claimants.

(14) That the person has not occupied the premises a sufficient time.	That you have not, during the whole of the Twelve Calendar Months preceding the 15th day of July last occupied as tenant (*or* owner) the premises described on the said List.
(15) That the person is a bankrupt, and the Trustee has taken the term.	That you have not during the whole of the Twelve Calendar Months preceding the 15th day of July last occupied as tenant (*or* owner) the premises described on the said List.
(16) That the necessary rates and taxes due up to January 5th had not been paid before July 20th.	That you had not on or before the 20th day of July last, paid the *poor rates payable from you previously to the 5th day of January last in respect of the qualifying property. **Add the words* "assessed taxes" *where necessary.*

The above apply only to Household and £10 (Occupation) Voters.

(17) Break in occupation by letting dwelling house longer than four months.	That during a part of the qualifying period, exceeding four months in the whole, you have, by letting, or otherwise, permitted the qualifying premises to be occupied as a furnished house by some other person.

This objection relates to the Household qualification.

(18) That the declaration attached to a lodger claim is false.	That the declaration attached to your claim is inaccurate and imperfect.
(19) That the claim has **not** been signed by the claimant.	That the claim purporting to be signed by you is not in fact signed by you.
(20) That the occupation of the claimant has not been a **bona fide** one.	That you have not during the whole of the Twelve Calendar Months preceding the 15th day of July last been the occupier of the rooms for which you claim.
(21) That the claimant shares apartments with another, or others, and claims as sole lodger.	That you have not had during the whole of the Twelve Calendar Months preceding the 15th day of July last the sole and exclusive use of the rooms for which you claim.
(22) That the rooms are of insufficient value.	That the rooms described on the said claim are not of the value of £10 per annum, unfurnished.
(23) That the particulars in the second column are incorrect.	That the position of the rooms is not accurately and sufficiently described on the said claim.

These last six objections apply to Lodgers only.

VIII. DECLARATIONS.

Ownership voters may amend second column by declaration.

Any person on the existing list of ownership electors, who still possesses the qualification, but whose address is not correctly described on the list of voters may (whether he has been objected to or not) make a declaration before any Justice of the Peace or a Commissioner to Administer Oaths (according to the prescribed form), setting forth his **correct address.**

This must be sent to the Clerk to the County Council, so as to reach him not later than September 5th.

It will be put in the hands of the Revising Barrister at his first Court, and unless he shall have "good reason to doubt the genuiness of any signature thereto," the declaration will be accepted as evidence and the alteration made.

Occupation and old lodger voters may amend *any* column by declaration.

Any person whose name is on any Occupation List (either in respect of the household, £10, or service, qualification), or on any Old Lodger's List, and whose name, or address, or the particulars of whose qualification, happen to be incorrectly described, may, if he possesses the qualification, make a declaration before a Justice of the Peace or a Commissioner to Administer Oaths, setting forth (according to the prescribed form) **the correct particulars.** This, like the ownership declaration, must be sent to the Clerk of the County Council by September 5th, and will be similarly dealt with.

IX. REGISTRATION DIARY.

June 20th.	Ownership portion of Register published by Overseers.
Between June 20th and July 20th	Local secretaries to examine Rate-Books, arrange Committee Meetings, and take the necessary steps to get ownership claims made by all new Liberal owners.
July 20th.	Last day for sending in ownership claims.
After July 15th and before July 25th.	Lodgers on the existing Register, if still qualified, must send in "Old Lodger's Claim."
August 1st.	Overseers publish: (*a*) List of ownership claimants; (*b*) List of old lodgers who have reclaimed; (*c*) New occupation lists.
Between August 1st and August 20th, and if possible before August 15th.	Local committees to meet and carefully examine all the new lists, and to make inquiries, with a view to making:— (*a*) Objections to ownership electors. (*b*) Objections to ownership claimants. (*c*) Objections to old lodger claimants. (*d*) Objections to persons on New Occupation Lists, either for Household, £10, or Service qualifications. (*e*) Occupation claims. (*f*) New Lodger claims.

August 20th.	Last day for Occupation and New Lodger Claims to reach Overseers. Last day for notices of objection to be served on Overseers and on persons objected to.
August 25th.	Overseers publish lists of Ownership voters, Ownership claimants, Occupiers, Old Lodgers — Objected to. and Occupation, and New Lodger — Claims. and deliver copies thereof on payment.
September 5th.	Last day for declarations, either by owners as to their address, or occupiers or old lodgers as to any of the particulars of their qualification, to be sent in to Clerk of the County Council.
Between August 25th and September 8th.	Local Committees ought (*a*) to examine and enquire into all objections and claims made by their opponents. (*b*) to mark all the new claim and objection lists with full information as to politics, and correctness or otherwise of particulars. (*c*) to mark up on existing ownership list and on New Occupation Lists any incorrect spelling, printers' errors, etc., and (*d*) send all these lists to the Divisional Secretary, or to whoever will represent the Liberal Party in the Revision Courts.
Between September 8th and October 12th.	Revision Courts held.
All the year round.	All Liberal workers to enter in Memorandum books all changes in occupation and ownership; and periodically report such information to Committee meetings.

X. SHORT EPITOME OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT FRANCHISES.

In the preceding chapters are enumerated the qualifications necessary to entitle a person to be registered as a Parliamentary voter. The conditions of qualification and registration as a voter for the election of County, District, and Parish Councillors are somewhat different.

1. Who may Vote for County Councillors.

Owners, service voters or lodgers cannot vote for County Councillors.

The Ownership, Service, and Lodger qualifications do **not** confer a vote for the election of County Councillors. The household, and the £10, qualifications **do**; and "occupation of a house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, or other building" without regard to value, but with residence within 7 miles of any part of the Administrative County, also confers the County Council vote. And for County Council purposes, **women** (spinsters and widows) **and peers**, if they in all other respects possess the necessary qualifications, may be registered.

2. Who may Vote for District or Parish Councillors.

Any persons qualified as Parliamentary (including Owners, Service Voters, and Lodgers) or County Council electors may vote for District or Parish Councillors, in addition to married women occupiers who, if single or widows, would be entitled to vote at an election of County Councillors.

3. Who may Vote for Members of School Boards.

In Municipal Boroughs—
All who are on the Burgess Roll.

Elsewhere than in Municipal Boroughs—
Ratepayers.

XI.—THE REGISTERS IN COUNTIES.

Reproduced by kind consent of Messrs. Nash and Allport, the authors of "The Duties of Overseers, &c."

The persons on the various Lists will be entitled to vote as shewn on the Tables below :—

	Parishes in Municipal Boroughs not Parliamentary.					In all other Parishes.				
	Parliament.	Town Council.	County Council, except County Boroughs.	Guardians. †	School Board.	Parliament.	County Council.	District Council.	Guardians.	Parish Council. †
1. Ownership List... ...	P.	—	—	G.	—	P.	—	D.C	G.	P.C.
2. Occupiers, Division I.	P.	T.C.	C.C.	G	S.B.	P.	C.C.	D.C.	G.	P.C.
3. " " II.	P.	—	—	G.	—	P.	—	D.C.	G.	P.C.
4. " " III.	—	T.C.	C.C.	G.	S.B.	—	C.C	D.C.	G.	P.C.
5. Lodgers	P.	—	—	G.	—	P.	—	D.C.	G.	P.C.
6. Parochial Electors ...	—	—	—	G.	—	—	—	D.C.	G.	P.C

† In Rural Districts no separate Guardians' Election ; in Urban Districts no Parish Council Election.

NOTE.—Outside Municipal Boroughs the Rate-book constitutes the list of Electors entitled to vote at School Board Elections.

Printed by the National Press Agency, Limited, 13, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.

REGISTRATION & ORGANISATION FORMS, ETC.

Registration Canvass Books.—Price 4s. 6d. per 100, 5s. 3d. *post free.*

12 copies ... ... 1s. 0d.
25 " ... ... 1s. 9d. } *post free.*
50 " ... ... 3s. 0d.

Election Canvass Books.—Price 4s. 6d. per 100, 5s. 3d. *post free.*

12 copies ... ... 1s. 0d.
25 " ... ... 1s. 9d. } *post free.*
50 " ... ... 3s. 0d.

District Registers. (For keeping a record for Canvassing or Registration purposes.)—Price 1s. 0d., *post free* 1s. 3d.

A larger size can be obtained for 2s. 6d., *post free* 2s. 9d.

Town Organisation.—I. Towns without Wards; II. Towns with Wards. Notes and Hints for the Guidance of Liberals.—Price 1d., *post free* 1½d.

Village Organisation.—Notes and Hints for the Guidance of Liberals. Price 1d., *post free* 1½d.

Borough Registration.—Notes and Hints for the Guidance of Liberals. Price 1d., *post free* 1½d.

Prices for quantities of above **Organisation** and **Registration** Pamphlets :—12 copies 10d., (*post free* 1s. 0d.), 25 copies 1s. 6d., (*post free* 2s. 0d.), 50 copies 2s. 9d., (*post free* 3s. 6d.), 100 copies 5s. 0d., (*post free* 6s. 3d.).

Organisation and Registration.—Being the series of four pamphlets on Town and Country Organisation and Registration bound up in one volume. Price 3d., *post free* 4d.

A Complete List (with prices) of **Registration and Election Forms** may be obtained on application.

Liberal Publication Department,
42, Parliament Street, London, S.W.

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

1. Who may Vote for County Councillors.

Owners, service voters or lodgers cannot vote for County Councillors.

The Ownership, Service, and Lodger qualifications do **not** confer a vote for the election of County Councillors. The household, and the £10, qualifications **do**; and "occupation of a house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, or other building" without regard to value, but with residence within 7 miles of any part of the Administrative County, also confers the County Council vote. And for County Council purposes, **women** (spinsters and widows) **and peers**, if they in all other respects possess the necessary qualifications, may be registered.

2. Who may Vote for District or Parish Councillors.

Any persons qualified as Parliamentary (including Owners, Service Voters, and Lodgers) or County Council electors may vote for District or Parish Councillors, in addition to married women occupiers who, if single or widows, would be entitled to vote at an election of County Councillors.

3. Who may Vote for Members of School Boards.

In Municipal Boroughs—
All who are on the Burgess Roll.

Elsewhere than in Municipal Boroughs—
Ratepayers.

XI.—THE REGISTERS IN COUNTIES.

Reproduced by kind consent of Messrs. Nash and Allport, the authors of "The Duties of Overseers, &c."

The persons on the various Lists will be entitled to vote as shewn on the Tables below :—

	Parishes in Municipal Boroughs not Parliamentary.					In all other Parishes.				
	Parliament.	Town Council.	County Council, except County Boroughs.	Guardians.	School Board.	Parliament.	County Council.	District Council.	Guardians.	Parish Council. †
1. Ownership List... ...	P.	—	—	G.	—	P.	—	D.C	G.	P.C.
2. Occupiers, Division I.	P.	T.C.	C.C.	G.	S.B.	P.	C.C	D.C.	G.	P.C.
3. ,, ,, II.	P.	—	—	G.	—	P.	—	D.C.	G.	P.C.
4. ,, ,, III.	—	T.C.	C.C.	G.	S.B.	—	C.C	D.C.	G.	P.C.
5. Lodgers	P.	—	—	G.	—	P.	—	D.C.	G.	P.C.
6. Parochial Electors ...	—	—	—	G.	—	—	—	D.C.	G.	P.C.

† In Rural Districts no separate Guardians' Election; in Urban Districts no Parish Council Election.

NOTE.—Outside Municipal Boroughs the Rate-book constitutes the list of Electors entitled to vote at School Board Elections.

Printed by the National Press Agency, Limited, 13, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.

REGISTRATION & ORGANISATION FORMS, ETC.

Registration Canvass Books.—Price 4s. 6d. per 100, 5s. 3d. *post free.*

12 copies ... ... 1s. 0d.
25 ,, ... 1s. 9d. } *post free.*
50 ,, ... 3s. 0d.

Election Canvass Books.—Price 4s. 6d. per 100, 5s. 3d. *post free.*

12 copies ... ... 1s. 0d.
25 ,, ... 1s. 9d. } *post free.*
50 ,, ... 3s. 0d.

District Registers. (For keeping a record for Canvassing or Registration purposes.)—Price 1s. 0d., *post free* 1s. 3d.

A larger size can be obtained for 2s. 6d., *post free* 2s. 9d.

Town Organisation.—I. Towns without Wards; II. Towns with Wards. Notes and Hints for the Guidance of Liberals.—Price 1d., *post free* 1½d.

Village Organisation.—Notes and Hints for the Guidance of Liberals. Price 1d., *post free* 1½d.

Borough Registration.—Notes and Hints for the Guidance of Liberals. Price 1d., *post free* 1½d.

Prices for quantities of above **Organisation** and **Registration** Pamphlets:—12 copies 10d., (*post free* 1s. 0d.), 25 copies 1s. 6d., (*post free* 2s. 0d.), 50 copies 2s. 9d., (*post free* 3s. 6d.), 100 copies 5s. 0d., (*post free* 6s. 3d.).

Organisation and Registration.—Being the series of four pamphlets on Town and Country Organisation and Registration bound up in one volume. Price 3d., *post free* 4d.

A Complete List (with prices) of **Registration and Election Forms** may be obtained on application.

Liberal Publication Department,
42, Parliament Street, London, S.W.

Books for Liberals.

The Liberal Magazine, Volume II., forming a complete and unique Political Record and Diary for 1894, with an exhaustive index (43 pages), 500 pages. Bound attractively in cloth, with gilt lettering. Price 5s., *post free* 5s 6d.

The Liberal Magazine, Volume III., forming a complete and unique Political Record and Diary for 1895, with an exhaustive index (51 pages), 630 pages. Uniform with Volume II. Price 5s., *post free* 5s. 6d.

Yearly Subscription to THE LIBERAL MAGAZINE *(commencing at any time)*—**5s.** *post free.*

The Liberal Platform, a handy book of reference for Platform Speakers, Journalists, Politicians, and Electors generally, to Imperial, British, and Scottish subjects. Price 2s. 6d., *post free* 3s.

Pamphlets and Leaflets of 1895, containing all the publications of the Liberal Publication Department for 1895. Strongly bound, with Index, and printed on superior paper. 400 pages. Price 1s. 6d., *post free* 2s.

Articles and Speeches by Liberal Leaders: SECOND SERIES; being certain publications issued by the Liberal Publication Department, and including in a handy volume, with Index, a selection of Articles and Speeches by MR. GLADSTONE, LORD ROSEBERY, SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT, MR. ASQUITH, SIR H. FOWLER, MR. BRYCE, &c., &c. 650 pp. Price 2s., *post free* 2s. 6d.

LIBERAL PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT,

42, Parliament Street, London, S.W.

MSH 21254

END OF
TITLE